

will see how they will vote on the question of
franchise. Their votes will be, that all who pay
have a voice in the Legislature. If nobody pro-
posals, I shall do so myself.—(Cheers.)—I
to show, that if Englishmen wish to support
their own country, they will support it in Ireland.
oppress Ireland, because they know by so doing they
wings of freedom in England. Look at what
are going to do in Ireland. You don't know
the tyrants contemplate. They are going to
by jury. Can you endure such an inroad upon
ion? The same thing will happen to you. And
Lord Grey, a friend of liberty, that threatens you,
ens us. Let him propose such a measure—or
else propose it—in England, and the answer
rads of barricades. Yes, I should despise you
not make such an answer. But no, you could
could not find stones wherewith to form barri-
would have already flung them at the head of
that durst attempt so to enslave you.—(Cheers.)
Government, then, act towards England as it does
and?—(Cries of "They will.") Well, let them;
easy remedy, and I have begun this morning to
it. A five pound note was tendered to me, but
until I was sure whether Trial by Jury was to be
not. Do you do the same, and they will not
it. This Act of Parliament they are going to
will permit the Lord Lieutenant to disperse every
matter what be its character—be it political or
Nay, more—any man caught out of his house
t or before sun-rise can be transported! And
y the offence? A Jury? No; a Courtmartial,
there presides three Military Officers. By
ery human being in Ireland will be fettered.—
g to the repeal of the Union as a desirable mea-
se it would make Irish landlords live at home.—
William, for instance, drew £50,000 a year for 60
the small county of Wicklow; that is to say, he
three millions out of the country. Why should not
have been spent among the starving population
try, from whose produce it arose?—(Hear.)—
the things which want remedy. Is my cry for
of the Union a proof of selfishness towards Eng-
I tell you, that if my humble talents and efforts
ceeded in procuring the repeal, I shall confer a
n Englishmen—(Hear, hear.) Would there be
ge to the English labourer if the Irish labourers
could find employment in Ireland?—(Hear.)—
oe no benefit to them if every Irish labourer in
ld shoulder his shillelah and march home? and I
a that Irishmen are fond of their home—travel
n, their heart is still in the green valley where
born. The cause is a common cause. The same
ample upon both nations; both nations have the
ies for their grievances—domestic legislation and
liberty. There may be some one here taking
ords, and I may be tried for what I am now utter-
n Act which does not now exist. On this side
g so infernal was ever invented as this Bill. If
ere is an end to liberty and security for ever.
have no more security in his house than he would
stantinople. Instead of British liberty, we shall
re slavery—(cries of "worse.") Now, after the
prisoned, how long do you think he is to continue
As long as the petty despot who has imprisoned
s. And all this is to be inflicted at the will of
ensign who can "strut and starve on 50l. a-year."
Press of England of the danger to which they are
exposed from one clause of this Bill, which em-
e courts-martial to try for sedition any person who
s of circulating papers of any kind of which they
t necessary to take cognizance. I can tell you
an Act, called Judge Johnson's Act, which em-
Irish Magistrate to arrest anybody in England
n over to that country. Thus the Habeas Corpus
in this country, is rendered useless; and no
even is safe. This measure is brought forward
possible grounds—upon false, lying calumnies.
false, a lying calumny to assert that the distur-
eland are connected with political agitation. It
ed even by the evidence of the officers of Govern-
elves. Englishmen, Ireland is now arrived at a
n the most outrageous despotism is about to be
the most outrageous falsehood; but it would be
our species to suppose that you will suffer me
to be subjected to such a measure. We have

Mr. Sumner, who (in the
kindest manner) for 100l. each, that Mr. Steele
would appear to stand his trial at the next assizes.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN GRANTHAM, Esq.

We noticed the decease of this truly estimable
man, which took place at his house in Lower
Mallow-street, Limerick, where he closed
a life of usefulness by a death of tranquillity.—
His remains, by his own particular request, ex-
pressed but a short time previous to his death,
were on Monday removed to Killaloe for inter-
ment. The funeral procession moved from his
residence, about eight o'clock in the morning—
the body was borne on a hearse, followed by five
or six carriages, containing part of his family,
and a few of his numerous friends. The mournful
train moved towards Killaloe by the Mail Coach
road, and rapidly increased in numbers as it
drew near to its destination, gathering at every
step accessions of sincere though uninvited
mourners from all the surrounding country.—
When it reached the wood in the immediate
vicinity of Fort Henry, the former residence of
the lamented dead, it was met by the troops sta-
tioned at Killaloe, under the command of Captain
Dillon, 64th Regiment, who formed in front of
the hearse, the carriages and fast increasing train
of persons on foot and on horseback following.—
The procession then moved at a very slow pace
down the winding approach and across the bridge
to the entrance gate of the Cathedral: here the
coffin was removed from the hearse and borne into
the Church, the excellent and pious Bishop of Kil-
laloe, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Knox, (attended by
several of the other Clergymen of his Diocese)
reading the sublime and impressive service of the
Church, all of which his Lordship performed.—
The concourse of eager and sorrowing mourners,
anxious to catch one last glimpse of all that
remained to them on earth of their kind and
zealous friend, was so great, that it was with the
utmost difficulty that the body, and those in im-
mediate attendance, could be brought forward to the
tressels in front of the throne. The solemn and
impressive manner in which the service was per-
formed, accompanied by the touching and beauti-
ful music selected for the occasion, excited the
deepest feelings; and tears of genuine regret and
anguish flowed from the eyes of those who witness-
ed the ceremony, for the irreparable loss they
had sustained.

Since Mr. Grantham came to this country, in
1822, he has unceasingly bent the energies of his
powerful and enlightened mind towards the im-
provement of the country, and the amelioration of
its distressed inhabitants, and although in the un-
dertaking—began under his auspices—to establish
a steam communication in the Shannon he failed,
from untoward circumstances, to realize to his
family the advantages which his patient exertions
so richly merited, yet he *did* succeed in an eminent
degree, by his unbounded liberality, his unvaried
urbanity of manners, and true Christian charity
and good will to all men, in raising feelings of
gratitude, admiration and love in the breasts of
all who came within the wide extended sphere of
his influence.

CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle.

SIR—As the pressure of parliamentary news
precludes the possibility of my letter on the treat-

In the administration of
sary to push it to salivation,
sedative, a dose or two may
may be necessary to give it
not recover because they are
plaint, but they are salivated
the Calomel previously adm
was then inert, when the
becomes active and salivates.

If Cold Water be trusted to
patient will inevitably fall in
of which this is the best, and
the cure of the disease; th
which I have found it necess
of cold water, was when ad
it increases the vomiting, an
tion of the medicine.

The stage of collapse, or lo
pulsation at the wrist, is a st
the vital powers, from which
from protracted hunger, the sy
time to retrieve itself—a state
has little influence, and in w
be sustained than restored.
lead me to say, that if we gi
simply content ourselves with
ral instinct—the cry for cold
take place within from six to
or three cases out of ten
severest, and in three or fou
that if a mild supporting sti
bonate of ammonia in small
along with the cold water, th
somewhat greater, and that
camphor drops, re-action w
six or seven cases out of ten,
unknown under any other tre

If the calomel treatment be
this stage, or the heating ar
resorted to, eight, or more g
ten, will never have a retur
die in the collapse.

This is the stage in whic
tained such just celebrity; a
re-action takes place in thre
ten, why, it may be asked,
of cases left to nature, whi
cases, they get it and drink
The reply to this is—that
action by no means implies t
of the patient: they contin
collapse if not vigilantly wa
the consecutive fever. The
is but an escape from imme
is a step to recovery, and of
one.

The camphor drops, I ha
not only assist nature in brin
but by their mild, cordial, an
prevent its recurrence.

Cold Water, tho' useful in
is a remedy in none—It seem
solute law in Cholera, that w
ment, that is, if left to na
every patient attacked will in
lapase altho' they may not eve
when they do recover it is
cessation of the disease, as w
is employed, but by the syst
and outliving all its stages.
all cases treated by cold water